

## SIX SAVAGE GERMAN ATTACKS ALL FAIL

British Hold New Lines East of Ypres and Gain on Right Wing.

FRENCH LOSE 50 YARDS

Forced Back Slightly at Carnillet, but Retake Trenches at Fayet.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Six savage counter attacks by the Germans last night against the new positions won by the British east and southeast of Ypres in the heavy fighting of Friday netted the Kaiser's troops nothing.

At the end of the day the British held all their gains and made an additional advance on their right wing, where they had not progressed yesterday, quite so far as they had intended. They now hold all the dominating positions on the new line. Berlin reports that the British were elected "Westhoek."

The French also made important progress during the night near Fayet, north of St. Quentin, driving out the Germans from most of the territory. The latter captured Thursday night. They recaptured a trench near Ailles, on the Aisne front, which had been taken recently by the Crown Prince.

German Gains at Carnillet.

Near Carnillet, in Champagne, the Germans attacked in force over a front of nearly two miles and broke through the French lines on the right wing. They responded promptly in a brisk counter attack, retaking nearly all the lost ground.

The net gain for the Germans was a strip of trenches about the yards long. Following are the official statements:

British (day)—Fierce fighting took place yesterday evening for possession of the important ground captured by us earlier in the day east of Ypres. On six separate occasions the German troops advanced to the assault and on each occasion were beaten back by our rifle and artillery fire. We hold all our positions and in addition have gained further ground in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Monts road. We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentières.

French (day)—North of St. Quentin we realized appreciable progress in the region of Fayet and elected the enemy from the largest part of the trench elements in which he had gained a foothold on the night of August 9-10. We took fifteen prisoners.

South of Ailles a brilliant attack carried out by us rendered us masters of an important trench which had been solidly taken by the enemy. Our troops resisted several counter attacks and maintained their new positions. We took ten prisoners.

In the Champagne after artillery preparation extending over a front of 15 miles, the Germans launched simultaneously several attacks in the region of Carnillet. East and west of this hill our fire stopped short the enemy's assaulting waves, which suffered heavy losses.

North of Carnillet the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advanced line, but energetically returning to the offensive we regained the lost terrain with the exception of fifty yards of ground which is still occupied by the Germans.

German aviators in the course of the night dropped bombs in the region of Nancy. There were no victims and the damage was of little importance.

French Night Statement.

French (Night)—In Belgium, the artillery fighting was very spirited throughout the day. To the north of Ypres a tough infantry attempt against our positions to the east of Fayet was stopped short.

In Champagne the activity of both armies has slackened a little. In the region of the Monts, where the Germans attacked last night without success in the Carnillet sector, they today directed two attacks against our trenches at Mont Haut. The assaults were caught under our fire and forced to fall back on their departure trench. Other enemy attempts against Mont Blond were similarly repulsed.

Two German airplanes were brought down by our pilots on Friday, and two other machines, seriously damaged, were forced to land within their own lines. Our aviators successfully effected various bombing operations. The aviation ground at Schlestadt and the campgrounds in the forest of Houthuist received many bombs.

German Deny British Gains.

German (Day)—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British attacks made yesterday morning were executed by several divisions on a front over eight kilometers in width. Between Frenzenberg and Hohlbeke the enemy pressed forward, but in spite of the large number of troops employed no success was achieved.

It is true that at the beginning deep echelons of storming troops broke into our line but through a rapid counter attack by reserves the enemy was ejected near Westhoek after a long and bitter struggle.

The artillery duel increased on the central sector and from Miercken (northwest of Bixchoote) as far as Warneton to greater intensity. This morning at times the artillery fire was extremely strong and increased in the coastal sector. Several thrusts by the British near Nieuport failed, as also did attacks on both sides of the Hoesinghe-Lange-marck Railway line.

North of St. Quentin the French several times attacked the trenches captured by us near Fayet, all of which, with the exception of a small part, were retaken by us.

Front of the German Crown Prince: There were local infantry attacks on the Chemin des Dames near La Rooye Farm, which, however, led to no change in the situation. Near Cerny the enemy endeavored to penetrate our positions without any special artillery preparation. The rapid counter attack made by the occupants of the trenches drove him back.

On the Houbberg, in western Champagne, detachments of Hesse-Nassau troops wrested important sectors of a trench from the French. They were held against attempts made for their recapture. A large number of prisoners were taken here. Thrusts made by our reconnoitering detachment south of Coblenz, north of Rheims and on the left bank of the Meuse were successful.

Nineteen enemy airplanes and two British balloons were shot down by the British in aerial engagements which, particularly in Flanders, were very numerous. Great Master achieved his twentieth and twenty-first aerial victories.

German (Night)—In Flanders, there were no important engagements, there being no change of special importance.

BRITISH STAND FIRM

Machine Guns Now Down Germans at Westhoek Ridge.

By the Advance of French.

British Fight in Flanders and Belgium.

Aug. 11.—The Germans late yesterday and last night inflicted six defeats on the British, but in each case the enemy was hurled back. The British attack against the important Westhoek Ridge position, which the British captured yesterday, but in each case the enemy was hurled back. The British attack against the important Westhoek Ridge position, which the British captured yesterday, but in each case the enemy was hurled back.

This morning found the British holding all the newly acquired positions strongly. The British attack against the important Westhoek Ridge position, which the British captured yesterday, but in each case the enemy was hurled back.

As the assaulting troops swept forward toward the dominating position held by the British, the enemy was met by a withering machine gun and rifle fire, which they found it impossible to face. The German losses undoubtedly were severe. The British attack against the important Westhoek Ridge position, which the British captured yesterday, but in each case the enemy was hurled back.

GERMAN FLIGHT TOLD.

Fled Panic Stricken After Marashti Positions Were Lost.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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ON THE RUMANIAN FRONT, Aug. 10.—The artillery work of the Rumanians deserves the highest praise. After the storming of the Marashti position, the Germans fled, panic stricken, throwing away their guns and steel helmets. Many had no time to dress. The commander of a section, Col. Schmidt, ran away in his slippers and bareheaded.

The booty was important as the Germans had not expected an attack in that direction. The Rumanians captured the enemy's weapons and ammunition. Large stores were found, with 200 tons of ammunition and thousands of hand grenades. The villages were filled with food as the Germans were preparing to spend the winter here.

Like on the western front, the Germans planned to destroy the villages. The Rumanians followed so closely that the Germans succeeded in burning only ten houses in Marashti. When their patrols saw the fire, they fled in panic, taking the people with them, but watching their opportunity in the terror of the fleeing, the Rumanians captured the enemy's weapons and ammunition. Large stores were found, with 200 tons of ammunition and thousands of hand grenades.

The Germans behaved in the occupied territory with the brutality which they practice on the western front. Immediately after the occupation all cattle and grain were confiscated. Then, during all the time they were in possession they sold to the inhabitants at enormous prices. The Rumanians followed so closely that the Germans succeeded in burning only ten houses in Marashti. When their patrols saw the fire, they fled in panic, taking the people with them, but watching their opportunity in the terror of the fleeing, the Rumanians captured the enemy's weapons and ammunition.

ITALIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

They Bombard Poe's Works in Chiapovano Valley.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Italian War Office issued the following official statement today:

Southeast of Mori in the Laganza Valley strong enemy parties on Thursday night, after bombing our positions, succeeded in penetrating it, but had to evacuate soon afterward owing to the prompt arrival of our reserves.

Yesterday there was more intense artillery activity on the Julian front. Reconnoitering parties were active and we took some prisoners. Between Rosomano and Castagnavizza we repulsed the front of our line somewhat to our advantage.

During the evening our flights, strongly escorted, bombarded the enemy's military works in the Chiapovano Valley, dropping three tons of high explosives. Intense anti-aircraft fire was of no effect and numerous hostile pursuing planes were strongly attacked by our machines and forced to withdraw. One was seen to land in the direction of Planina, east of Monte Nero. On Wednesday an enemy airplane, after a brief fight with one of our chasing machines, was forced to land near Tolmino. Another enemy machine was brought down yesterday within our lines west of Plonard. The airmen were made prisoners.

BRAZIL IN DEFENSIVE WAR.

Legislature Says Patrolling of Coast Is Fundamental Duty.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Antonio Carlos, a representative of the majority, answering a question regarding the naval patrol service off the Brazilian coast, made an exposition of Brazil's international policy since the beginning of the war.

Senator Carlos asserted that the patrolling of the coast is a fundamental duty of the State for the protection of Brazilian commerce and navigation. He warmly eulogized the diplomatic attitude of Nilo Pereira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring that Brazil makes war on nobody; she only defends herself.

MEATLESS WEEKS IN SAXONY.

Government Decides on Two in September and October.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 11.—The Government of Saxony has decided upon the observance of two meatless weeks, one in September and the other in October. It is hoped thereby to conserve the cattle resources and improve the supply of milk and butter.

It is likely that the German fruit crop will be confiscated to insure an adequate supply for the mammoth industry. German fruit growers and truck gardeners will meet in Berlin August 14 to discuss practical methods of carrying out the confiscation. The present fruit crop is estimated to be below the average yield. The apple and plum harvest is said to be disappointing, while the pear crop is slightly better. The proposed confiscation is put into effect smugglers or speculators in fruit, it is announced, will be dealt with summarily.

Zapata Seeks Reconciliation.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—The rebel leader, Emiliano Zapata, has received an offer from the Federal army, to treat with President Carranza. The former, Carranza, Enriquez, Zapata, who failed in his mission, was executed by Gen. Zapata on his return. It is reported, Col. Reyes has not yet seen the President.

U. S. Wooden Ships Under Way.

The first Government vessels of wood to be built in New England have been started at the yard of the Ship Construction and Trading Company at Hingham, Mass. Two tons of lumber for the hulls of the first two vessels have been laid.

## RAILROADS BOMBED BY BRITISH FLIERS

Airmen Cause Big Damage to Supply Ways Back of German Lines.

FOE'S BALLOONS FALL

Allies See Speedy Victory if U. S. Will Rush Aerial Help.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—British naval airplanes on Thursday night dropped several tons of bombs on the German airfield in the Belgian town of Ghislerville, on the Zuidwilde railway siding, and on the Theuval Railway Junction. The British Admiralty announced today. On Friday afternoon British bombers dropped bombs on the German airfield at Sparapelle. The Admiralty statement follows:

"Several tons of bombs were dropped on the Ghislerville airfield, and on the Zuidwilde Railway siding and on the Theuval Railway Junction. These bombs caused considerable damage to the German airfield at Sparapelle. All our machines returned safely."

MORE AIRMEN NEEDED.

U. S. and Canadian Fliers Will Help Allies Much.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 11.—The great efforts that are now being made in Canada and the United States to assure supremacy in the air during the final stages of the war are viewed at the front with keen and sympathetic interest. It is generally held that absolutely indispensable for securing purposes and directing artillery fire, as well as by means of photography, wireless and other instruments, and observation from the air, is the need for a large number of aircraft.

During the last two weeks of rainy and misty weather it is not too much to say that the activities of millions of men were greatly hampered and their efforts to get on with the war frustrated. Reports from our front this morning record that airplanes yesterday attacked the German lines, and that they were directing his gunfire from points well behind his front. One balloon was brought down in flames and three injured as the result of machine gun fire from our airplanes. Another fighting machine flew along the enemy's front line trench at an average height of only thirty feet and engaged the occupants with a machine gun. At one point it dipped within six feet of the ground, and on its return to its airbase some German telephone wire was discovered around the machinery of the plane.

Another plane pursued and opened fire on parties of Germans behind the enemy's front and a certain dispatch rider. These operations, in addition to the regular programme of bombing trains, railway stations and supply depots, have been carried out every night, and indicate the wide range of the airplane's usefulness.

In the event of a firing line in the open country aviators with bombs and machine guns would be far more effective than the cavalry in any part. The overwhelming aerial supremacy and ample supply of bombs and machine guns for the aviators is likely to be a decisive factor in the last phase of the war.

NAVY AID WARNED

U. S. OF UBOAT WAR

Niblack Recommended for Rear Admiral Because of Secret Work.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The naval promotion board headed by Admiral H. Mayo, has recommended that Capt. Albert Parker Niblack, now commanding a division of the battleship fleet, be made Rear Admiral, partly because of his excellent work in giving the United States valuable confidential information about the German navy and timely warnings of Germany's advance plans to attack submarines against merchant craft in the event of war.

It was during the early winter and spring of 1913 that Capt. Niblack started the Naval Intelligence Department here by announcing that "very suspicious signs" were observable in connection with German submarine construction. He was then naval attaché to the American Embassy in Berlin, and found that the German Admiralty placed considerable information at his disposal concerning battleships, cruisers and submarines. He collected all the available text books on navy matters in Germany, England and France and was surprised to find that in no instance was any accurate information given even as to the number of submarines which Germany had under construction or completed building. He next examined all the data he could gather concerning proposed naval legislation in the Reichstag, but here too found the submarine feature cloaked in mystery.

Capt. Niblack sought information from officers of the German navy. He told them, for example, that Germany's proposed agreement to limit armaments on a 9-16 basis with Great Britain was estimated to be below the average yield. The apple and plum harvest is said to be disappointing, while the pear crop is slightly better. The proposed confiscation is put into effect smugglers or speculators in fruit, it is announced, will be dealt with summarily.

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## GRAVE FEARS FELT FOR "MODERN EVE"

Trail of Blood Found—Possibly May Search.

ENTER PARK, COL. AUG. 11.—Grave fears are entertained for the safety of Miss Agnes Lowe, the beautiful young "Modern Eve," who is doing a back to nature stunt in the wilderness that surrounds this resort. She imposed upon herself the task of living in primitive fashion for one week, as did Joseph Knowles of Maine, and left last Sunday morning wearing only a radiant smile and cloth of animal skin.

A park ranger this morning reported a long trail of blood extending into the region where Miss Lowe is supposed to be. The blood trail was investigated, but it could not be determined whether it was the blood of a human being or of a wild animal. It is thought that there is no animal life in that section but the "Modern Eve" is still missing.

Safety signals agreed upon have not been left by Miss Lowe. A posse will search for her if she doesn't return Sunday morning, when her week will have expired.

## CROSEY QUILTS RACE; TILT WITH WHITMAN

Continued from First Page.

It is yesterday was the information that District Attorney Swann may be exonerated of the charges made against him by the City Club and which were heard by George W. Ingraham. It is understood that Tammany leaders who expected Mr. Swann would be exonerated were preparing to run him for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. It is now understood, however, that although Mr. Swann may be exonerated, nevertheless he will be severely rebuked and censured for certain of his acts in connection with the indictments of labor leaders in the recent strike of cloak-makers. This adverse criticism, it is understood, will put Mr. Swann in a difficult position in the Democratic ticket for reelection to his present office.

The formal findings of Mr. Ingraham have not as yet been presented to the court. Mr. Ingraham has been appointed yesterday and it is presumed they discussed the matter, although neither would mention it. It is expected that Mr. Ingraham will deliver his opinion to the governor the latter part of next week.

Smith Leads in Tammany Race.

In the Tammany race for all Sheriff Alfred E. Smith seems to be in the lead. The Tammany faction committee will meet in executive session Monday night to choose a slate, which will be submitted to the entire Democratic committee of 170 Tuesday night. The fact that Justice Crosey in all probability will not run may cause again and after all name a man not too intimately connected with the Fourteenth street organization. Whether this will put William B. Ellis or Sen. Henry De Wit Hamilton back in the race remains to be seen, although it is greatly doubted by the political wags.

Another caller on the Governor yesterday was Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, and as a result of his visit an important change may be made in the public service law. At the present time there is one vacancy on the commission, caused by the recent resignation of Henry W. Hodges, who is going to France to join General Pershing's staff. There may also be another vacancy soon if Col. William Hayward, commander of the Fifteenth Regiment, is called out of the State.

The Governor and Mr. Straus both feel that these men should return to their positions with the commission as soon as possible, but that in the meantime they should be temporary commissioners appointed to fill their places. As the present law does not permit temporary appointments, the Governor will submit a resolution to the special session of the Legislature changing the law so as to permit him to make temporary appointments.

GREEKS IN TWO SECRET LOANS.

Finance Minister Negropontes Accuses Former Administration.

ATHENS, Aug. 11.—Finance Minister Negropontes, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber, stated that the Cabinet of ex-Premier Skouloudis contracted two secret loans with the Reichsbank, one for 100,000,000 marks, and the other for 100,000,000 marks, each repayable in three months after the signature of peace. The first loan was arranged January 2 and the second in April, 1916, and the Lampro Ministry obtained a third similar loan of forty millions in January, 1917.

Of these loans only 60,000,000 marks had been paid up by the bank. Mr. Negropontes further declared that the Venizelos Government would accept liability for these loans. At the same time the Skouloudis Government, he said, was trying to oblige German Western Powers to make them another loan of 120,000,000 marks.

The Minister also called attention to the fact that the abandoned loan almost coincided with the abandonment of Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians.

PORTUGUESE URGE ON WAR.

Deputies Back Entente and Send Greeting to Troops.

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 11.—An order of the day has been adopted by the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies expressing confidence in the Government's decision to have Portugal participate in the war on the side of the Entente Allies, and also in sending greetings to the Portuguese soldiers and sailors as well as to those in the Entente allied armies. Germany declared war on Portugal on March 9, 1916, following the seizure by the Lisbon authorities of German vessels in Portuguese harbors.

Saves Woman Doomed to Death.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Spanish Minister to London, Don Carlos de la Sota, Madrid, telegraphs that thanks to the intervention of King Alfonso a Swedish woman, Mme. Keimellon, who was condemned to death by the Germans, has been pardoned.

French For Navy Students.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—An optional course in French was instituted at the Great Lakes naval training station today, open to students from the University of Chicago, Northwestern University and Lake Forest College donated their services as instructors.

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WHITEN GUARANTEE FOR ONE YEAR

Gen. Pope at New Castle, N. H.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Guenem arrived at the Whitehall Hotel, New Castle, N. H., and Mr. Pope also arrived for a short stay.

## MICHAELIS CAJOLE CATHOLIC LEADERS

Fight for Parliamentary Reforms Forgotten as Catholics Fight Posts.

FOLLOWERS ARE ANGRY

German Council Prohibits Payments to Citizens or Residents of U. S.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 11.—Is the Catholic Central party receding from its attitude taken in respect to Parliamentary reforms in the course of the recent Cabinet crisis? This query has been suggested by the decision of Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the party in the Reichstag, not to seek reelection to the Reichstag since accepting the post of Prussian Minister of Justice. With that appointment his mandate in the Reichstag automatically expired by constitutional provision, but he is privileged to go before the voters and seek reelection.

In a section of the press and in his own party it was taken for granted he would continue as party leader in the Reichstag, as his reelection was expected. This has removed one of the Parliamentary leaders from the Prussian Ministry and Bundesrat, as Dr. Spahn in the capacity of Minister of Justice also qualified for membership in the Federal Council.

No Change Necessary.

His action for the time being makes it unnecessary to change the Imperial Constitution, which does not permit Catholics to hold office in the Bundesrat and Reichstag and also possession of the Reichstag mandate while holding a governmental position. Dr. Schiffer, one of the National Liberal leaders, also will not seek reelection to the Reichstag.

Goebbels says: "To return to the question of the parliamentary reform of the government, we all know today how far responsible advisers of the Government have proceeded and may recognize in the present accomplishment the limits to which they propose to go. We need not reiterate that these limits are not to be exceeded and are deemed desirable and aimed to achieve."

The Taubert concludes from Goebbels' comment that the Central party wholly in accord in the parliamentary reform undertaken by Chancellor Michaelis in the reconstruction of the Government. The Socialist organ Vorwaerts, however, declares that Dr. Schiffer, whose Reichstag mandates now have expired, were representatives

of the people, but now have become officials, and says: "It is a pity that the fact that the members of the Reichstag are elected by the people is forgotten as Catholics fight posts."

Reichstag is Sullen.

"It is plain that the Reichstag, whose position as a whole has not been elevated but rather diminished as a result of such procedure, cannot long tolerate this transitory stage. Parliamentary reform as practiced by the Government is a tragic misconception which must be cleared up as soon as possible. The Reichstag must not be a ladder leading to high positions, but must be an effective controlling device for the Government. The place for the people's representatives must be above, not below, bureaucracy."

The Vorwaerts Zeitung says: "In view of the fact that the members of the Reichstag Dr. Spahn and Dr. Schiffer will not accept new mandates until progress will be made along the route of parliamentary reform, which has been annulled. The favorable moment to solve the problem has been missed. It will now be the duty of the Reichstag to immediately upon reconvening to accomplish revision of paragraph 9 and 21 of the Imperial Constitution as decided in the session of the Constitutional Council or Federal Council, has passed a measure prohibiting Germans from making payments to citizens or residents of the United States."

GERMANS TO KILL OFF CATTLE.

Scarcity of Fodder Necessitates Drastic Slaughtering Order.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—Representatives of German farming interests and the war food bureau at a meeting recently held in Berlin decided that the shortage of fodder necessitated drastic slaughtering of cattle this summer and autumn. The farmers reported pasture was poor, that the hay and clover crops were scanty owing to drought and that only small amounts of potatoes and grain were available for fodder above the requirements of human consumption.

To avoid the earlier mistake of wanting fodder and barely keeping the cattle alive through the winter the farmers were advised to market all except milch cows and indispensable draught cattle. The measure was recognized as dangerous in respect to meat rationing this winter and in 1918, to the future of the livestock industry and the supply of manure, but the hopes of the farmers, it was said, were set on an early peace.

New Public Markets in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Six public markets will be opened next week on land owned by the city. It is hoped that such of the present abundance of garden produce in the suburbs in this way will reach consumers at moderate prices. Public markets in a number of cities in different parts of the State have proved successful.

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